

2005

WISCONSIN

Trapping Regulations



**New application deadline for
bobcat, fisher, and otter
August 1**

This booklet gives you a summary of Wisconsin's most important trapping laws and how they affect you; it is not a complete set of laws.



**Wisconsin Department of
Natural Resources**

PUB-WM-002 2005

Dear Wisconsin Trapper,

With the 2005 Wisconsin Trapping Regulations, we begin with new opportunities in the world of furbearer management. Wisconsin's diversity of stakeholders, ever-increasing trapper education efforts, new tools and outdoor opportunities are unparalleled.

We have superb cooperation and teamwork between the Wisconsin Conservation Congress, Wisconsin Trappers Association, Universities, the public, trappers, neighboring states and federal agencies.

The Wisconsin Cooperative Trapper Education Program continues to grow and strengthen with thousands of new trappers taking up this time-honored tradition. After learning about the basic biology of furbearers, the role of furbearers in our ecosystems, trappers' role in responsible management, trapper ethics and responsibilities, these graduates take to the trapline with an excellent foundation.

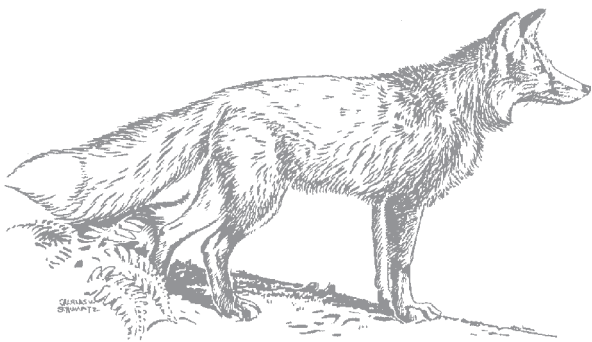
Have a great time out there! Learn new skills, respect others' needs, and take a friend or family member with you. Through your responsible actions, non-trappers will have a greater appreciation of what makes an ethical trapper one of the finest naturalists in our region. Prior to, during and after the trapping season, act as if the future of trapping depends on your actions – because it does! Have a safe, productive and memorable season.

*John F. Olson
Furbearer Specialist*

Cover Photo: Thomas Provost and his first catch! His father Scott writes: "Enduring the trials of waiting for kids to struggle through snow, getting wet, incessant talking, and everything else these ungraceful creatures bring to your outdoor experience, is well worth the pay off. Watching kids connect with the resource and gradually understand it, is worth more than any fur shed or livewell."

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Support ETHICAL RESPONSIBLE TRAPPING
Report Violations
Call 1-800-TIP-WDNR
(1-800-847-9367)
or dial #367 on any US Cellular phone
Toll Free Statewide 24-Hour Confidential
(This is NOT an information number)

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources provides equal opportunity in its employment, programs, services and functions under an Affirmative Action Plan. If you have any questions, please write to Equal Opportunity Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

This publication is available in braille, audio cassette, large print or computer format upon request. To order, call (608) 266-8204.

What's New in 2005

New application deadline—August 1, 2005: In an effort to consolidate the various special permit application deadlines, bobcat, fisher, and otter permit applications are now due on August 1.

Carcass Collection for 2005: You must present bobcat and fisher carcasses from Fisher Management Zones E & F when pelts are registered. As in past years, you are required to skin the animal and separate the pelt from the carcass before registration at designated DNR stations. The only exceptions to this rule are those specimens going to a taxidermist. We seriously need these carcasses for research and management purposes.

Beaver and otter season changes: The beaver season begins approximately two weeks later this year in the northern zones with the otter season running concurrent with beaver statewide. Check your new season dates on pages 21 and 30.

Muskrat and mink season changes: In the north zones, muskrat and mink will now open on the same date as other land trapping. Mink season closure in the South and Mississippi zones will be concurrent with the muskrat closure. See page 28 for new season dates.

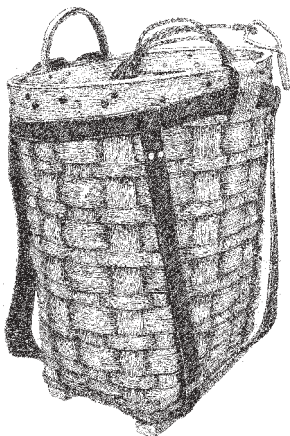
Fisher season change: The fisher season will now open on October 15. See pages 22 and 23 for details.

Reminder

Use of Cable Restraints on Dry Land: Although their use was approved and legal beginning January 1, 2004, this tool and its regulated use are relatively new. Responsible use of this tool is important, so please read and understand all rules pertaining to cable restraints (pages 12-15). Remember that non-entanglement is important. For further information, refer to publications WM-442 and WM-443 available at DNR Service Centers or view them and other pertinent information on our website at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/land/wildlife/trap/index.htm>.

Mississippi River Zone

- Following considerable input from citizens of Wisconsin, especially trappers and duck hunters, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources agreed to implement an earlier opening for trapping in the Mississippi River Zone.
- This change, initiated in 1999, was the first time since the 1977-78 season that trapping has been permitted during the duck-hunting season in this zone. This year the muskrat and mink seasons in the Mississippi River Zone open on November 14. If the duck season closes prior to November 14, the trapping season will begin the day following the end of the duck hunting season.
- The success of this new program rests with the trapping and hunting community. During years when seasons overlap, trappers can minimize contact with waterfowl hunters by setting and checking traps on weekdays, checking traps during mid-day, pulling trap lines prior to the weekend, asking hunters for permission to check traps in areas where hunters are set-up, and approaching areas with hunters only when ducks are not flying. Duck hunters can help by being aware of trapper presence and encouraging mid-day trap checks.
- On private lands within the Mississippi River Zone the trapping seasons for raccoon, coyote and fox open with the regular state season dates as they always have. (See page 26.)



- On lands managed by the US Fish & Wildlife Service as part of the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge and located within the Mississippi River Zone, the raccoon, coyote and fox seasons open with the muskrat and mink seasons. The beaver and otter season dates are not affected. Trapping on federal lands within the Mississippi River Zone involves obtaining a Refuge Trapping Permit issued by the USFWS, a restriction on number of traps allowed, trap placement restrictions, time of the trapping opener and trap check hours, to name a few.
- Trappers, please take special care when trapping on uplands. We recommend you consider refraining from placing upland sets until after the close of the duck season.
- Trappers and waterfowl hunters alike must remember there are others who use and enjoy the amazing resources of the Mississippi River. Please remain courteous, and accommodate each other's needs.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Website Information

For more information on furbearer management and trapping issues check out the following websites:

- WDNR (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources)
<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/land/wildlife/trap/>
- WTA (Wisconsin Trappers Association)
<http://www.wistrap.org/>
- IAFWA (International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies) *<http://www.furbearermgmt.org/>*

Trapping Hours

Legal trapping hours are from 4:00 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Definitions

Cable Restraint - a noose used for restraining Furbearing Animals which does NOT allow the device or trapped animal to reach unfrozen water.

Capable of Drowning - means a set designed to allow the trapped animal to travel to water of sufficient depth to cause drowning. Slide wires or poles, locking devices, slip chains, weighted traps and traps staked in deep water are commonly used in drowning sets.

Dry Set - means a trap set or staked to be completely on dry land with no possibility of the trap or trapped animal to reach water that is not frozen.

Enclosed Trigger Trap - means any trap with a pull-activated trigger, inside an enclosure and recessed 1¹/₄ inches or more, from an opening that is no greater than 1³/₄ inches in diameter.

Furbearing Animal, for the purpose of this pamphlet, means bobcat, fisher, otter, coyote, raccoon, red and gray fox, mink, muskrat, beaver, skunk, weasel, and opossum.

Sight Exposed Bait - means any bait which can be seen from above.

Snare - a noose used for restraining Furbearing Animals in a water set.

Water Set - means a trap or snare which is set or staked in a manner to permit the trap, snare, or trapped animal to reach water that is not frozen.

License and Permit Information

- 1. Residency:** You must be a Wisconsin resident to purchase a Wisconsin trapping license. **Cost:** \$20.00 Please see pages 33-36 for trapper education requirements.
- 2. Duplicates:** You can acquire a duplicate trapping license at any license outlet with your personal identification and, preferably, your DNR customer number. Duplicate trapper education certificates are also available through the DNR in Madison.
- 3. Use:** You may *not*:
 - transfer your license, permit or tag, or allow its use by anyone else.
 - carry any trapping license, permit or tag issued to anyone else
 - obtain a trapping license, permit or tag for someone else.
- 4. Landowner Provisions:** The owner or occupant of any land, and family members who reside on the land, *do not need a license to*:
 - trap coyotes, beaver, foxes, raccoon, woodchucks, rabbits and squirrels on the land year-round. (See “Beaver Damage Control” on page 30 for more information.)
 - live trap with cage traps for beaver, rabbits, raccoons and squirrels on the land at any time in cities, villages or other areas where the discharge of firearms is unlawful. Live trapped animals must be either humanely killed or released within 24 hours on private land with the landowner's permission.
- 5. Purchasing Fur:** You must possess a Fur Dealers License or DNR permit to purchase raw fur (defined on page 17).
- 6. Animals Causing Damage:** During the closed season, a DNR permit may be required to remove nuisance animals. Contact the nearest DNR Service Center (see page 40).

Trap Checking Requirements

Dry Set - You must check dry sets at least once each day and remove any captured animals from the set.

Water set - You must check water sets at least once each day and remove any captured animals from the set.

Drowning Set - Sets capable of drowning must be checked within a 4-day period following the last tending of the set and any captured animals removed from the set. You must monitor water levels to ensure effective drowning sets.

Ice Set - There are no mandated trap checking periods for sets made under the ice.

Trap Size & Placement Restrictions

Consider all set placement to avoid contact with humans and domestic animals. When using body-gripping type traps on dry land, we strongly encourage the use of cubbys and elevated sets. Future use of body-gripping type traps depends on it!

You may not:

- set, place or operate any *waterset* traps with a jaw spread smaller than 5¹/₂ inches for steel-jawed traps or less than 6³/₄ x 6³/₄ inches for body-gripping type traps during the beaver and otter seasons, *except* when the muskrat or mink season is open in the zone you are trapping.
- use sight exposed bait consisting of feathers, animal flesh, fur, hide or entrails within 25 feet of any trap, snare or cable restraint.
- operate trap sets which permit the trapped animal to reach water, except when the muskrat, beaver or otter trapping season is open in the zone you are trapping.

- set a trap, cable restraint or snare other than a commercially manufactured enclosed trigger trap closer than 15 feet from any beaver dam. (Landowners see “Beaver Damage Control” on page 30.)
- set, place or operate any **body-gripping type trap** that is larger than 7 x 7 inches *unless one-half of the trap is located underwater at all times.*
- set, place or operate any **body-gripping type trap** greater than 6 x 6 inches or any snare regardless of the size of the noose in the following locations:
 1. Within 3 feet of any federal, state or county road right-of-way culvert unless completely submerged in water.
 2. Within 3 feet of any woven or welded wire fence.
 3. Within 100 yards of any building devoted to human occupancy without the owners consent.
- set, place or operate any **steel-jawed trap** with teeth unless such traps are located completely underwater at all times.
- set, place or operate any **steel-jawed trap** with a spread width of more than 8 inches.
- set, place, or operate any **snare** regardless of the noose size, *unless one-half of the snare noose is located underwater at all times.*
- set, place or operate any **snare** unless the noose cable and noose attachments conform to the following specifications:
 1. Cable length may not exceed 5 feet.
 2. It must be constructed of galvanized aircraft cable.
 3. The cable or wire diameter may not exceed 1/8 inch.
 4. It must have a mechanical lock and swivel.
 5. It must be non-spring activated.

Methods

All live Furbearing Animals taken during the open season for such species shall be killed immediately and made part of the daily bag or released unharmed. It is unlawful to keep such animals alive after their capture, unless you have first obtained a DNR permit, license or authorization to possess the animal alive.

Elevated traps are legal for furbearers as long as the sight exposed bait law is followed. (Please see page 16 for specific regulations pertaining to 7x7 inch body-gripping type traps.)

You may not:

- place a trap, snare, bait, cable restraint or scent for Furbearing Animals during the closed season.
- set any trap, cable restraint or snare unless a metal tag is attached, stamped or engraved legibly with the name and address of the owner. Heavy-duty stamped tags are recommended.
- take or attempt to take beaver, fisher, mink, muskrat or otter by any means other than trapping or snaring.
- possess any trap for the purpose of catching Furbearing Animals other than a steel-jawed trap, live trap, enclosed trigger trap, body gripping type trap, cable restraint or snare. Live traps shall be constructed so that not more than one animal can be taken or captured.
- disturb or molest any mink den, muskrat house, muskrat feeding house or beaver dam.
- place on the ice, any artificial house or den for the purpose of catching any Furbearing Animal.
- molest or take traps, cable restraints, snares or trapped animals that belong to someone else.

Trap and Animal Theft: Stealing or molesting traps, cable restraints, snares, animals, or the contents of any lawfully placed trap is a criminal act and is punishable by fine (\$300-\$1,000), imprisonment (up to 90 days) or both, and a mandatory 5-year revocation of license.

Cable Restraint Regulations

You may not:

- set, place or operate cable restraints for any species other than fox and coyote.
- set out or place a cable restraint, whether set or sprung, during the closed season. The open season for cable restraints is January 1 to February 15.
- stake a cable restraint in a manner that allows the animal or the restraint device to reach any part of a fence or rooted woody vegetation greater than 1/2 inch diameter.
- set, place or operate any cable restraint with the bottom of the loop less than 6 inches or greater than 12 inches above the first surface beneath the bottom of the set cable restraint loop (Figure 2, page 15), where the surface is ground, ice, crusted or packed snow or any other hard surface.
- set, place or operate any cable restraint unless the noose cable and noose attachments conform to the following specifications:
 1. Cable length not to exceed 7 feet.
 2. Cable must be galvanized aircraft cable.
 3. Cable must be of 7 bundles comprised of 7 wires per bundle or 7 bundles comprised of 19 wires per bundle, with a diameter of 1/8 inch or 3/32 inch.
 4. Include a breakaway device or stop rated at 285 pounds or less.

continued on page 14

5. Include a reverse-bend washer lock with a minimum outside diameter of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches
6. Include cable stops affixed to the cable to ensure that the portion of the cable, which makes up the noose loop may not be longer than 38 inches when fully open, or less than 8 inches when fully closed. (Figure 1).

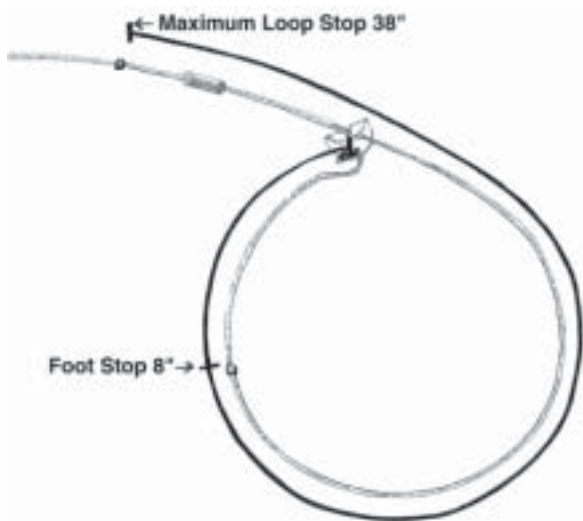
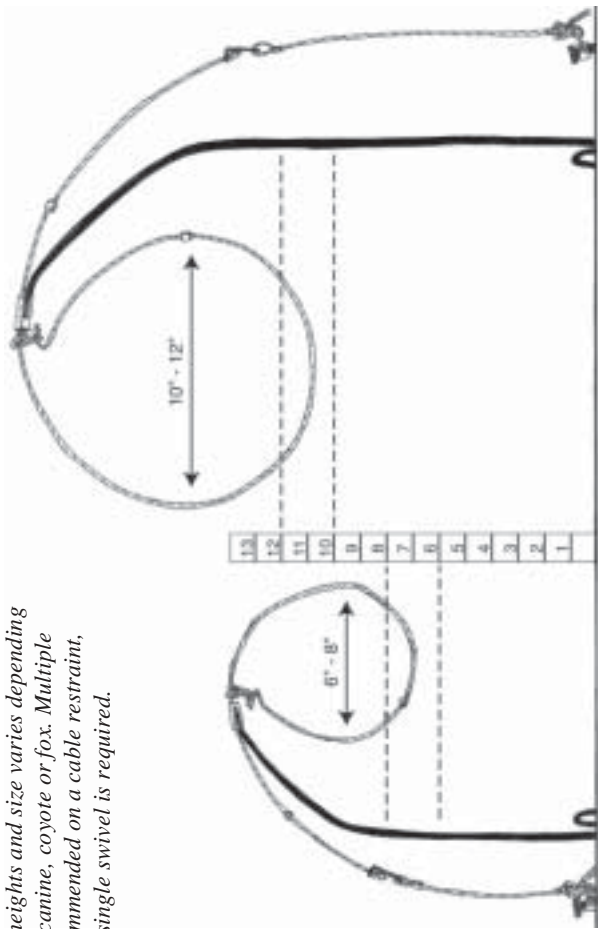


Figure 1. Maximum and minimum loop size is easily measured by circumference. The minimum loop stop is set at 8 inches and the maximum loop stop is set at 38 inches. This results in a loop no smaller than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter nor larger than 12 inches in diameter.

Figure 2. Loop heights and size varies depending on the intended canine, coyote or fox. Multiple swivels are recommended on a cable restraint, however only a single swivel is required.



Body-gripping Trap Regulations

No person may set, place or operate any 7" x 7" body-gripping type trap; as a:

Water set - unless one-half of the set trap is located underwater at all times;

Elevated set - unless the trap is placed at least 5 feet above the surface;

Baited and/or scented set in or on the ground - unless the trap trigger is within an enclosure that provides openings no greater than 50 square inches for a 7 inch recess; OR, an 8 inch height by 10 inch width opening with a 10 inch minimum recess from the enclosure openings;

Unbaited and/or unscented trail set - unless the trap is within an enclosure that provides openings no greater than 10 inches in height and 10 inches in width and is recessed a minimum of 15 inches from the enclosure openings; or

Bottom entry enclosure set - unless the entire opening of the enclosure is no more than 7 inches above the surface.

The measurement to the surface is the distance to the first surface beneath the trap or opening where the surface is ground, ice, crusted or packed snow or any other hard material.

For the purposes of this section, an enclosure means any single unit device that creates a barrier to the trap allowing entry only through designated openings.

Possession Restrictions

Definitions: (1) *Raw fur* means the undressed or untanned skins or pelts of any Furbearing Animal, including ones that have been stretched and dried. (2) *Green pelts* include the unskinned carcass, the skins or the fleshed pelts of any Furbearing Animal that have not been fleshed, stretched and dried or tanned.

You may not:

- possess the green pelts of any Furbearing Animal, except beaver, beginning on the 6th day after the season closes.
- possess a bobcat, fisher or otter pelt at any time, unless a valid carcass tag is attached and locked to the pelt.
- possess any mink, muskrat, fisher, or otter pelt that has been shot or speared.
- possess any raw fisher, mink, muskrat or otter pelt at any time without a current trapping or fur dealer's license or other appropriate special license or permit issued by the DNR.
- ship fur unless the outside of the container is marked with the number and species being shipped, and the name, address and trapping license number of the shipper.
- retain any raccoon taken incidentally with a cable restraint from February 1 to February 15.

Special Regulations

Bobcat, Fisher and Otter

Permits and Tags

Permit applications for Fisher and Otter are available starting by early summer. For Bobcat, purchase of the \$3.00 approval serves as the application submittal. You may pay your application fee (if required) at any license sales location, online at dnr.wi.gov or by phone at 1-877-WI-LICENSE (945-4236). In addition, you must complete and submit your application form using one of the following options:

1. Complete/submit your application online at dnr.wi.gov no later than August 1st (you will get confirmation that DNR received your application); or
2. Complete the paper application and submit by mail to DNR Licensing, P.O. Box 7924, Madison, WI 53707. Paper applications must be postmarked no later than **August 1st** or received in person at any DNR Service Center by that same date.

You must possess your valid license, permit and tags while trapping. Fees for permits are as follows:

Application Fees

Species	Patron License Holders	Trapping License Holders
Bobcat	\$3.00	\$3.00
Fisher	Free*	\$3.00
Otter	Free*	\$3.00

* Patron License holders still need to submit an application.

You May not:

- Possess or have under control any bobcat, fisher or otter unless you immediately validate, attach and seal a pelt tag through the opening of the animal's mouth to the opening of its eye, immediately beneath the skin (see instructions

on the carcass tag for further details.) The pelt and registration tags shall remain attached to the pelt until removed by a fur dresser or taxidermist at time of preparation.

- Possess, loan or borrow the license or carcass tag belonging to another.

Registration

You may not:

- transfer, give, trade, sell, or purchase any bobcat, fisher or otter pelt unless it bears a DNR registration tag attached by an authorized DNR representative.
- possess fisher, bobcat, or otter pelts *later than 5 days after the month of harvest* without registering the pelt(s) with an authorized DNR representative.

You must skin bobcat, fisher, and otter and separate the pelt from the carcass before registering the pelts at designated DNR stations. The only exception is for specimens going to a taxidermist. In those situations it is not necessary to separate the pelt from the carcass for registration. However, you must retrieve the carcass from your taxidermist and deliver it to the DNR within 30 days of registration. In 2005, you must present your ***bobcat carcass and fisher carcasses from Fisher Management Zones E & F*** when your pelts are registered. There is no requirement that bobcat, fisher, or otter be registered in the zone of harvest. The DNR retains the carcasses and heads for research purposes. Station locations vary. Watch for newspaper notices prior to the season or contact your nearest DNR Service center (listed on page 40).

Incidental Take Policy

In those circumstances where incidental catch of a protected species is possible, please contact your local Conservation

Warden (or call 1-800-TIP-WDNR) for instructions on how to release an animal, or if dead, how to transport it to the Department. A protected species is any species for which the season is closed, there is no open season, or a person has no authority to possess.

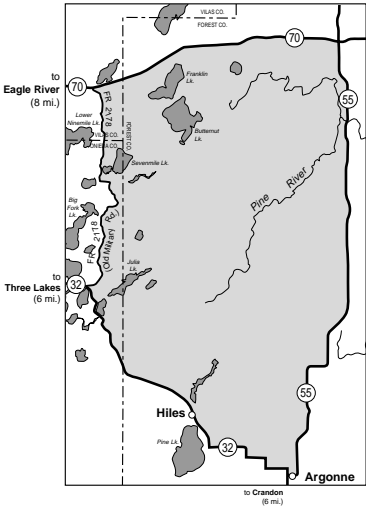
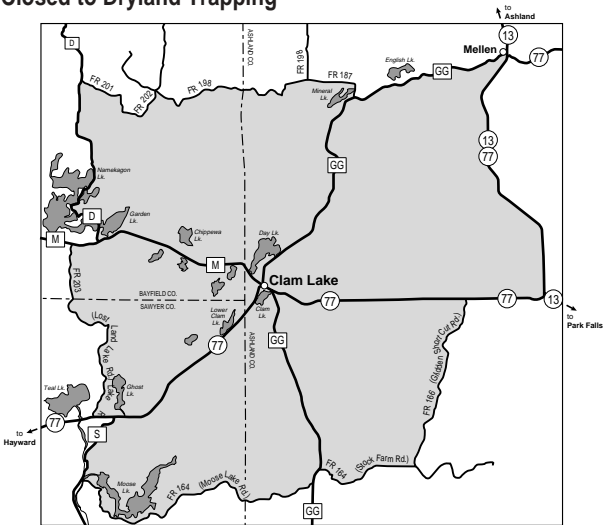
Animals Protected at All Times

The following wild animals are designated protected: badger, Canada lynx, cougar, flying squirrel, moose, pine marten, gray wolf, white deer, woodchuck, wolverine and any other endangered or threatened species.

Special Rule Clarifications

- **Trapping Along Roadsides:** Permission to trap road right-of-ways can be a complex issue. Most right-of-ways are owned by either the State or the local unit of government, however in some cases, the adjoining landowner still maintains ownership of the underlying land. Trappers should contact the owner of the land underlying any public road, street or highway for permission to trap.
- **Trapping Navigable Waterways:** Trapping on private land in Wisconsin, including on the beds of navigable waters, may constitute a trespass (*enforced by the county sheriff's department*). *Trappers need to obtain permission before trapping on any private land, even if entry is by public waterways.*
- **Preseason Marking of Trap Sites:** Using stakes or other devices to mark a trap site anywhere prior to the season opener has no legal basis, is not recommended, and does not reserve the site for the person placing the stake or markers.
- **Unprotected Species:** Opossum, skunks and weasels are unprotected and may be trapped year-round by persons possessing a trapping license.

Marten Restoration Areas Closed to Dryland Trapping



Fisher

Fisher Management Zones are made up of the following Deer Management Units:

Zone A - 1, 1M, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 22, 78, and 79

Zone B - 6, 7, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29A, and 30

Zone C - 29B, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 52

Zone D - 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49A, 49B, 50, 51A, and 51B

Zone E - 27, 53, 55, 56, 57, 57A, 57B, 57C, 58 and 59A

Zone F - Remainder of the state.

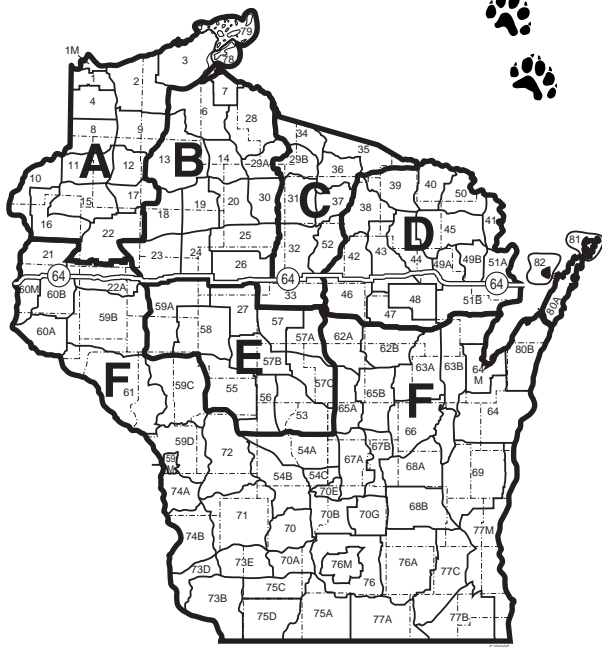
Season Dates

All zones Oct.15 - Dec. 31

Application Deadline: August 1



Fisher Management Zones



Season Limits

Special zones (A, B, C, D, E & F) **only** by permit(s).

Season limit 1 per permit.

Note: In 2005, you must present your fisher head for Zones A, B, C, & D, and fisher carcass for Zones E & F at time of registration.

Application deadline: August 1

Bobcat, Coyote, Raccoon, Red and Gray Fox

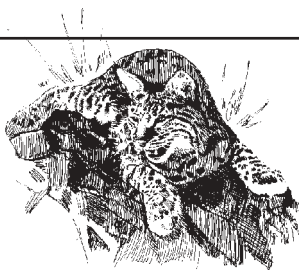
Bobcat

North of Highway 64 only
by permit.



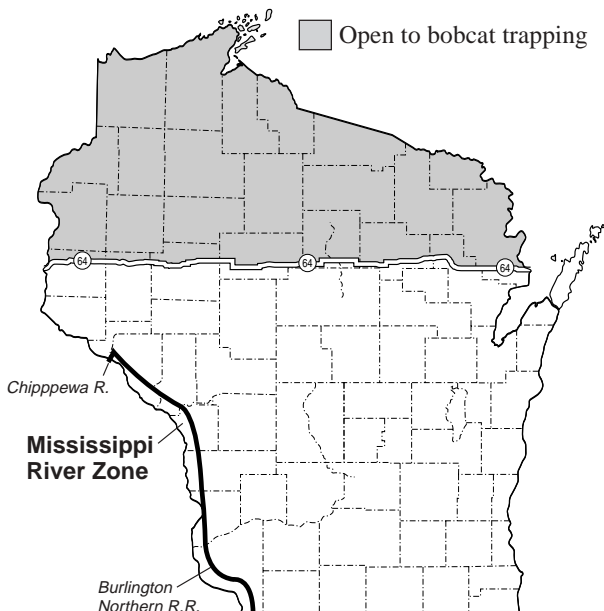
Season Limit

One per permit.



Bobcat Application Deadline: August 1

Note: In 2005, you must present your bobcat carcass at the time of registration.



Coyote, Raccoon, Red and Gray Fox

No bag limit statewide.

Season Dates



North of Highway 64



Bobcat	Oct. 15 - Dec. 31
Raccoon	Oct. 15 - Jan. 31
Fox	Oct. 15 - Feb. 15, 2006
Coyote	Oct. 15- Feb. 15, 2006

South of Highway 64



Raccoon	Oct. 15 - Jan. 31, 2006
Fox	Oct. 29 - Feb. 15, 2006
Coyote	Oct. 29 - Feb. 15, 2006

Special Cable Restraint Season

Statewide

Fox	Jan. 1 - Feb. 15, 2006
Coyote	Jan. 1 - Feb. 15, 2006

Note: This is the only time during the coyote and fox season when cable restraints may be used.

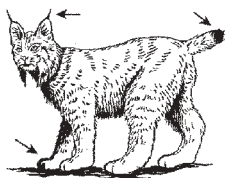
Mississippi River Zone

Federal Lands: On federal lands within the Mississippi River Zone (see page 25), the coyote, raccoon, and fox seasons do not open until the muskrat and mink seasons open. (See page 28).

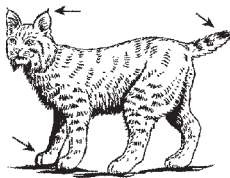
Private Lands: On private lands within the Mississippi River Zone, the coyote, raccoon, and fox seasons open as listed "South of Highway 64" (above).



Canada lynx, a rare visitor to Wisconsin, is now listed as a threatened species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Please help us protect this unique animal through your careful observation. View the illustrations below and if you observe a Canada lynx contact your local DNR office immediately.



lynx



bobcat

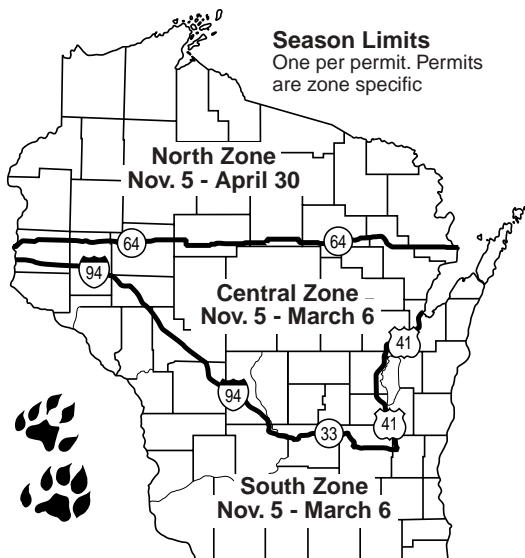
Lynx are distinguished from bobcat primarily by the tip of their tail, which is completely black. Only the upper half of the tail tip is black on the bobcat. Lynx also have larger ear tufts, are lighter in coloration, have large densely furred feet, and less distinct tracks than bobcat.



TV Show for Kids

Into the Outdoors is an Emmy Award winning TV show for kids. The half-hour program is hosted by kids who use the Internet to find other kids their age doing outdoor activities and learning about the environment. The show is linked to *EEK!*, DNR's web site for kids, and airs on weekend mornings. See local TV listings for times and stations.

Otter



Application Deadline: August 1

**Pick up litter and keep your trapping grounds
healthy!**

Mink

Season Limits

No bag limit statewide.

Zone	Dates
Northern	Oct. 15 - Feb. 28, 2006
Southern	Oct. 29 - Feb. 28, 2006
Winnebago	Oct. 29 - Mar. 15, 2006
Mississippi	* - Feb. 28, 2006

* Begins the day after duck season closes or the second Monday in November (Nov. 14), whichever occurs first.



Muskrat

Season Limits

No bag limit statewide.

Zone	Dates
Northern	Oct. 15 - Feb. 28, 2006
Southern	Oct. 29 - Feb. 28, 2006
Winnebago	Oct. 29 - Mar. 15, 2006
Mississippi	* - Feb. 28, 2006

* Begins the day after duck season closes or the second Monday in November (Nov. 14), whichever occurs first.

Muskrats taken while beaver trapping (during beaver season) are legal fur. Note the rules listed under “Trap Size and Placement Restrictions” on pages 10 and 11.



Mink & Muskrat Zones



Horicon National Wildlife Refuge: Open to trapping on a permit system. Permit details are available through:

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Refuge Manager
Horicon NWR
W4279 Headquarters Rd.
Mayville, WI 53050
920-387-2658

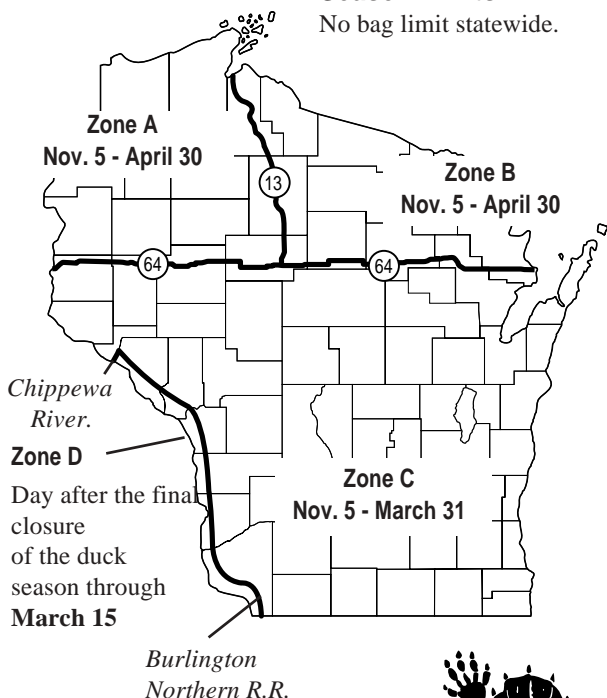
Special trapping permits are required to trap the Upper Mississippi Federal Wildlife Refuge. For more information contact:

Headquarters Office
51 E. 4th Street
Winona, MN 55987
507-452-4232

Beaver

Season Limits

No bag limit statewide.



Beaver Damage Control

- Landowners, occupants, and family members may hunt or trap beaver on their land at anytime without a license. Landowners may also trap on beaver dams. Beaver dams may be removed without a permit by landowners, lessees, or occupants of land.
- See DNR publication no. WM-007, Beaver Damage Control, or contact local DNR office for more information.

Best Management Practices

Trappers and state wildlife agencies are currently developing “Best Management Practices” (BMPs) for trapping furbearers in the United States. BMPs are methods to improve trapping by developing recommendations using sound science. They are developed through actual field tests and careful data collection. The information will eventually be provided to state agencies and trappers for voluntary use in their trapper education and furbearer management programs.

Wisconsin has been involved in the BMP process since it began in 1997. Field trap tests to date, have occurred throughout the state. Licensed trappers, who are active members of the Wisconsin Trappers Association, have completed all field tests during the regular trapping seasons. “The Eastern Coyote BMP” is now available, the first of several such publications. A Wisconsin 3-year study was completed in 2003 resulting in the publication, *WM-443, Cable Restraints in Wisconsin – A Guide to Responsible Use*. You can request a copy through your local DNR office or go to our website at dnr.wi.gov/org/land/wildlife/trap/index.htm. Results of the state-sponsored Best Management Practices (BMP) study resulted in the legal use of cable restraints in Wisconsin.

Public Impressions of Trapping

The International Association of Fish And Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA), the sponsor of this huge BMP effort, selected Connecticut, Indiana, and Wisconsin to study public perceptions of educational and promotional materials in 2000 and 2001. This selection was the result of hard work and determination of our trappers, technicians and others behind the scenes in Wisconsin. This was good not only for our state, but it also positively reflects on the proactive efforts of the WTA, WDNR, Conservation Congress and the trapping community. Congratulations!

What Have We Learned?

Through the results of science-based, highly accurate surveys, we have learned that the following messages are important in communicating the role of trapping in Wisconsin.

- Regulated trapping does not cause wildlife to become threatened or endangered.
- Trapping is managed through scientifically-based regulations strictly enforced by Wisconsin Conservation Wardens.
- Wisconsin DNR, with input from stakeholders, continually reviews and develops rules, regulations, education programs, and capture methods that consider animal welfare.
- Regulated trapping provides many benefits including: reducing wildlife damage to crops and property; and reducing threats to human health and safety.

Why are BMPs needed?

- To ensure the continued responsible management of wildlife resources;
- To continue the process of improving traps and trapping methods that will maintain and improve animal welfare;
- To maintain public acceptance through a reduction in real and perceived problems associated with trapping;
- To sustain regulated trapping now and in the future, and to maintain the integrity of furbearer management programs throughout the United States.

Trapping will only prosper and continue if the trapping community, along with natural resource agencies, work together to improve harvest systems and promote the humane treatment of furbearers. Thanks for your support!

Trapper Education Course



**Wisconsin
Cooperative**



Trapper Education Program (WCTEP)

A Cooperative Trapper Education Program of the
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
and Wisconsin Trappers Association

Fur trapping in Wisconsin

Few people realize how important trapping of furbearing animals has been in Wisconsin. Starting in the early 1600s, Europeans such as Jean Nicolet began exploring Wisconsin, lured by the promise of waters teeming with beaver. For nearly 200 years Europeans traded with local Native American trappers at trade centers such as Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. As European settlement expanded, trapping continued to play an important role in the development of the state.

Since those early years, trapping in Wisconsin has changed a great deal. Furs are no longer brought down the Wisconsin River to trade for tools and flour. Today, trapping is a source of outdoor activity for several thousand people. It is carefully regulated to protect sensitive species, to encourage ethical practices, and to help control furbearer populations such as beaver, muskrat and raccoon, which can become overpopulated, diseased or cause property damage and flooding. The future of trapping in Wisconsin depends on proper management and ethical trapping — a task that requires the cooperation of all trappers, landowners, and resource managers.

Why trapper education?

We believe that trappers create a good image when they engage in responsible and ethical pursuit of our furbearing resource. Trapper education teaches new or inexperienced trappers ethical trapping procedures, the most humane trapping methods, the history of trapping in Wisconsin and North America, and basic wildlife management principles. It is also important for trappers to learn and understand the importance of maintaining good relationships with landowners, other outdoor enthusiasts, and managers of our natural resources. The trapper education course provides a solid beginning to trapping education — an education you will use everyday on the trapline.

Who must attend?

All first-time trappers must complete the Trapper Education Course prior to purchasing a trapping license. It is recommended that you be at least 12 years old. Class size may be limited, so early registration is recommended.

Persons exempt from this requirement must have purchased a trapping license before 1992, or be actively engaged in farming as defined in State Statute 102.04(3).

Note: *No late applications will be accepted.*

What you will learn

The course is designed to provide classroom time and outdoor practice time. A written exam will be given at the end of the last session, which you must pass in order to successfully complete the course.

It includes:

- Trapping history and highlights in wildlife conservation
- Role of trapping today
- Principles of wildlife management

- Wetland values
- Furbearer management, biology, and disease
- Trapping laws and ethics
- Trap preparation, adjustment, setting, and safety
- Humane trapping methods
- Pelt preparation, skinning, grading, and marketing
- Practice setting dry land sets and water sets

The instructors

Each of the certified trapper education instructors in Wisconsin has completed a WTA-DNR instructor course. All are experienced trappers and many are professional biologists. They live in communities throughout Wisconsin.

Correspondence course

A correspondence course is available for students who cannot attend the regular Trapper Education Course classes. Completing the course objectives in this manner will take approximately five weeks. Contact Mike Widner, Correspondence Course Director, P.O. Box 483, Baraboo WI, 53913, (608) 356-9622, muskrat_mike@yahoo.com for details.

Where are the classes held?

Classes will be held in communities statewide. Class locations are available by contacting instructors or viewing our website at dnr.wi.gov/org/land/wildlife/trap.

When do the classes meet?

Each instructor sets their own class schedule, but commonly the course requires 3-4 evening sessions and one weekend morning or afternoon.

What does it cost?

The fee for most courses is \$8.00 payable to the Wisconsin Cooperative Trapper Education Program. This includes all your instruction materials. Some overnight workshops may have a higher fee if meals are provided.

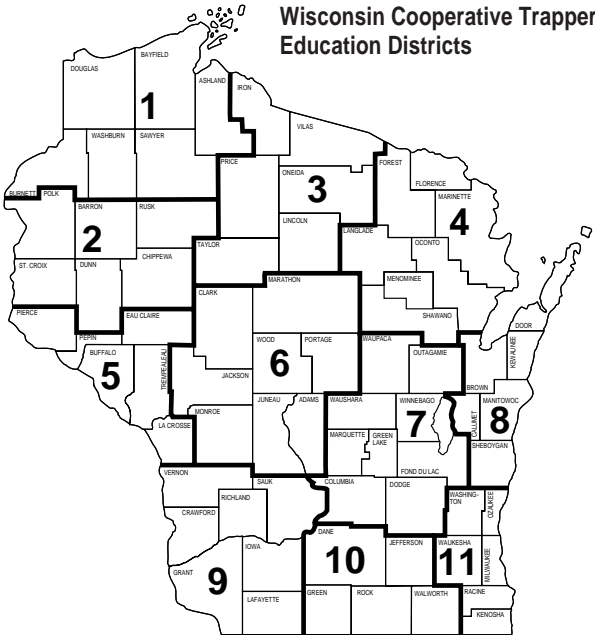
Instructional materials provided

For each student: a student manual, set of Wisconsin trapping regulations, graduate card, arm patch, and first year's trapping license (Wisconsin residents only) for successful graduates.

How do you sign up?

Locate the district where you live on the map (page 37). The person on page 38 identified with that district is the district trapper education coordinator. Contact him or her to get details on course dates, times, locations, and the name of the instructor nearest you. You can use the form on page 39 if you wish. If you cannot reach a district coordinator, contact the statewide coordinator, or DNR Trapper Education Coordinator, 101 South Webster St., Madison, WI 53707-7921.

Wisconsin Cooperative Trapper Education Districts



Wisconsin Trappers Association
3471 Earlwin Rd.
Cottage Grove, WI 53527

The content of this pamphlet was prepared by the Department of Natural Resources. Part of the printing costs were paid for by the Wisconsin Trappers Association.

Trapper Education Instructors and District Coordinators

WCTEP Statewide Coordinator:

Mike Widner
420 Washington Avenue,
Baraboo WI 53913
(608) 356-9622

DNR Trapper Education Coordinator: (608) 261-6452

District 1

Michael Gustafson
P.O. Box 961
Bayfield, WI 54814
(715) 779-3085

District 2

Dan Gee
518 North Adams
St. Croix Falls, WI 54024
(715) 843-9277

District 3

Dave Harmon
7445 Trailwood Dr.
Minoqua, WI 54548
(715) 358-3501

District 4

Jim Churchill
P.O. Box 84
Florence, WI 54121
(715) 528-3001

District 5

Steve Sievwright
W4471 West County Line Rd.
Durand, WI 54736

District 6

Lee Sillars
6003 Hwy U
Wausau, WI 54401
(715) 675-3073

District 7

Scott Zimmerman
W9209 Bobolink Rd.
Reeseville, WI 53579
(920) 927-3420

District 8

Chris Bezio
5479 Hawthorn Dr
Pulaski, WI 54162
(920) 822-3427

District 9

Dennis Knuth
217 Clark Street
Reedsburg, WI 53959
(608) 524-2255

District 10

Skip Gregoire
Box 195
Ft. Atkinson 53538
(920)563-9132

District 11

Earl Klippel, Jr.
1928 State Rd 175
Richfield, WI
53076
(262) 388-3328

**For more information on a Trapper Education Course:
Complete this form and mail it to the nearest district
coordinator (page 38).**

To the trapping coordinator: Please send me more information on trapper education classes being held near me.

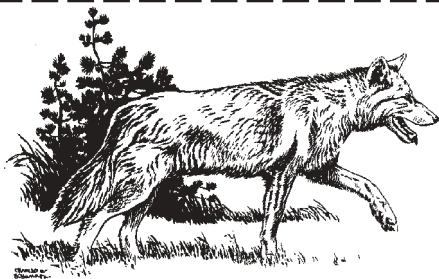
Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Phone (_____) _____ Zip _____

Age _____ Date Sent _____



Visit the WCTEP website at:
dnr.wi.gov/org/land/wildlife/trap/trapeduc



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GP5/05

DNR Service Centers

Contact these DNR Service Centers for **tagging dates**.

Office hours may vary by location.

Contact Service Center for information on office hours.

South Central Region (Fitchberg)	608-275-3266
Madison	608-266-2621
Dodgeville	608-935-3368
Horicon	920-387-7860
Janesville	608-743-4800
Poynette	608-635-8110
Southeast Region (Milwaukee)	414-263-8500
Plymouth	920-892-8756
Sturtevant	262-884-2300
Waukesha	262-574-2100
Northeast Region (Green Bay)	920-662-5100
Oshkosh	920-424-3050
Peshtigo	715-582-5000
Sturgeon Bay	920-746-2860
Wautoma	920-787-4686
West Central Region (Eau Claire)	715-839-3700
Baldwin	715-684-2914
Black River Falls	715-284-1400
La Crosse	608-785-9000
Wausau	715-359-4522
Wisconsin Rapids	715-421-7800
Northern Region (Spooner)	715-635-2101
Antigo	715-627-4317
Ashland	715-685-2900
Cumberland	715-822-3590
Hayward	715-634-2688
Ladysmith	715-532-3911
Park Falls	715-762-3204
Rhineland	715-365-8900
Superior	715-392-7988
Woodruff	715-356-5211

General mailing address:
Department of Natural Resources,
Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707

Phone: 608-266-2621

dnr.wi.gov